

Port of Rochester and surrounding waterways were used extensively for industrial purposes from the late 1800s into the first half of the 20th century, significant environmental remediation will be required prior to redevelopment.

Mr. Speaker, Rochester is not alone in facing these types of complicated and expensive challenges to redevelopment. Cities all across the country are dealing with similar roadblocks as they try to engage corporate waterfront real estate into their redevelopment plans, from Yuma, AZ and Portland, OR in the west, to Savannah, GA, and Philadelphia, PA in the east, and almost everywhere in between where lakes and rivers exist.

My bill recognizes that the federal government can be an effective partner to communities interested in reconnecting with their waterfronts. Specifically, this legislation would authorize the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish a waterfront brownfields pilot demonstration program to provide localities and other eligible entities with up to \$500,000 to assess and cleanup waterfront brownfields. The bill would also establish an interagency taskforce on waterfront brownfields restoration to identify barriers and potential solutions to waterfront brownfields revitalization, and seek methods for federal interagency collaboration on such projects.

As cities across the country struggle to thrive in a changing global economy, and as our communities work to rebuild local economies, it is imperative that Congress do all that it can to help these cities redevelop and succeed. Industrialization and manufacturing helped make this country the power that it is today and remediating the contamination left behind will revive areas in cities across the nation that once were feared to be lost. This legislation will give these cities the flexibility and support they need to redevelop in an environmentally safe way, and utilize their waterfront as an incredible economic asset. I urge my colleagues to show their support for these communities by supporting this bill.

H.J. RES. 117—THE CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND H.R. 6365—THE NATIONAL SECURITY AND JOB PROTECTION ACT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 2012

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in great frustration. It is a sad state of affairs when one of the few bipartisan achievements of this Congress is to delay major federal spending decisions for another six months. I will reluctantly support H.J. Res. 117, the Continuing Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2013, so funding for the government can continue, but I want to be clear that this is no way to run the country. We need to return to regular order and consider each of the 12 appropriations bills individually and in their entirety. A failure to do so is an abdication of the duty of Congress as enumerated by our most sacred document, the Constitution.

I oppose the next bill, H.R. 6365, which has an interesting name. In reality, it is nothing more than a disingenuous attempt to back out of the bipartisan deal struck last year in the

Budget Control Act (BCA). We all agree that sequestration should be avoided, but it should be done within the framework of the BCA, instead of bypassing the deal to which we all agreed. I have long said everything should be on the table as we seek to reduce our deficit. I believe a balanced approach for doing so is the only legitimate way forward. H.R. 6365 abandons this approach by implementing deeper cuts in domestic programs so as to increase defense spending, and avoiding sequestration entirely. This is a cynical attempt at balancing our Nation's books. It does not ask the wealthiest among us to contribute a penny more to our country's needs. We must be fighting for the middle class and making smart, targeted investments to grow our economy and to create jobs, not needlessly slashing important domestic programs to protect millionaires and billionaires.

Congress has little time remaining to prevent sequestration from going into effect. I call on all members to come together and help find a serious, balanced solution to deal with our deficit, instead of engaging in political theatrics by passing H.R. 6365.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOSBY WOODS NEIGHBORHOOD IN FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 2012

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 50th Anniversary of the Mosby Woods neighborhood in Fairfax, Virginia.

The mid-20th century was a time of rapid change in the Washington, DC suburbs. The booming post war economy brought many thousands of new residents to the area. As a result of this growth, the population of the Town of Fairfax grew from 1,946 in 1950 to 13,385 by 1960.

During the summer of 1961, the Yeonas Development Corporation began construction of Mosby Woods. The name of the neighborhood was inspired by the 100th anniversary of the Civil War and commemorates Colonel John S. Mosby, who was active throughout Northern Virginia. In February of 1962, the first residents moved into their new homes.

The Mosby Woods Community Association was incorporated in the summer of 1963. Over the years it has represented the community before the City of Fairfax and Fairfax County Governments. The Association also has provided social opportunities and sponsored community events, such as the annual neighborhood picnic, the Halloween parade and the holiday house-decorating contest.

In 1981, after twenty years of being divided by the City/County boundary, the neighborhood was finally united in the City of Fairfax. The boundary change effort, led by the Mosby Woods Community Association, is an example of successful civic activism benefiting the entire community.

Many residents have lived in the neighborhood twenty, thirty, or even forty years, and a number of original owners are still in the homes they bought in the 1960s.

In recent years, second-generation residents have been returning to the neighborhood

where they grew up to raise their own families. When asked why they made this decision, the answer is typically "it's a great place to live." Much of that "greatness" is attributed to the quality of the home construction, the Fairfax County Public School system, the benefits of living in Fairfax City and the "small town" feel of the neighborhood. Mosby Woods is a village in a small city in a huge metropolis.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Mosby Woods neighborhood in Fairfax, Virginia, and in congratulating the Mosby Woods Community Association for its long history of civic leadership and community involvement. I wish the residents of Mosby Woods the best as they celebrate the history of their community.

IN HONOR OF PEACE CORPS
DIRECTOR AARON WILLIAMS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 2012

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my dear friend, Peace Corps Director Aaron Williams. After three incredible years of service, Director Williams is stepping down as the 18th Director of the Peace Corps. Without question, Director Williams leaves behind an amazing legacy that will benefit future generations of Peace Corps Volunteers and the communities in which they serve.

Director Williams was only the fourth Peace Corps Director to have been a Volunteer and, from day one, he wove that on-the-ground experience into his leadership. He understood the importance of a Peace Corps that draws from the full strength of America's citizens, and he put a laser sharp focus on expanding the diversity of the Volunteer ranks. Under Director Williams' leadership, Peace Corps formed a partnership with AARP; strengthened recruitment at Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, and Tribal Colleges; and established new partnerships with Minority Serving Institutions. And the results of his efforts are clear. Today, 20% of Volunteers are minorities and 7% are over the age of 50.

And this diversity of background and skill is desperately needed. The Peace Corps of today faces a world of increasingly complex global challenges that cannot be solved by one single entity. Director Williams broke down silos to forge and strengthen partnerships with established development entities including FAO, PSI, and the Special Olympics to promote best practices, leverage resources, and maximize impact. He also rolled out safety and security reforms, many of which were codified into law, to ensure that Volunteers, particularly women, have the support they need and deserve. Without a doubt, Director Williams has significantly enhanced Peace Corps' capacity to meet 21st century development challenges.

Director Williams worked shoulder-to-shoulder with presidents and prime ministers, world and thought leaders, and current and former Volunteers to help Peace Corps fulfill President John F. Kennedy's initial vision of world peace and friendship. Director Williams has made Peace Corps as relevant today as it